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BEER
In casks of 10 dozen
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SOLE AGENTS:
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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The Highest Possible Award.
**JOSEPH
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Of highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
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The Only Awaire Chicago, 1893
[a282]

No. 14,748 號八十四 七千四萬一第 日三十月六年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 15TH, 1905. 六拜禮 號伍十月七年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE BLEND
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [a1342]
CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BELTS, PONGEES,
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LEOPARD FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS
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Any Order Promptly Attended To
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MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAILING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents
THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY
Dr. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [6]
QUAN WAH & CO.
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EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sole Agents of
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All descriptions of
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Prices & Estimates on Application.
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Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [101]
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SHAMBERN-CANTON.
On the British Concession.
MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praia Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FARMER
Proprietor.
[a1347]

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LONDON
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W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to
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DEVELOPING
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GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
RETURN
UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS
LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
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Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

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CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND
BOWEL TROUBLES.
SHERBILLS FORD, N. C.
July 3, 1903.
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Gentlemen: I have used Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia
and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble,
after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold.
Very truly,
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand)
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SUMMER DRINKS.
HOCKS. WHITE WINES
AND
SAUMUR WINES
MIX EXCELLENTLY WITH AQUARIUS WATER.
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1815.
BRANDY * * * * * Per Case. \$22.50
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THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
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REFRIGERATORS
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE
SOLID TEAKWOOD THROUGHOUT.
PERFECT INSULATION.
\$70.00 EACH
GEM ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
2 4 6 8 quart.
\$6.50 \$10.50 \$12.50 \$16.50
ELECTRO-PLATED ICE BUCKETS FROM \$10.00 EACH.
ELECTRO-PLATED ICE TONGS, PICKS, &c., &c., &c.
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Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [a36]

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DRATER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1299]

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LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
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Sasahara Tetsukuro, Yoshinokuni, Yoshio, Yanokibara, and other Coals.
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3 Star, Special—The finest of all "PEERLESS WHISKIES" at ... \$1.50
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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Nose."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
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Academy Pictures Volume ... \$5.90
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Harper's, Nautical Magazine, &c. (June).
Delmeester, Weldon's Journal (July).
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Progress, Compiled by W. B. Williams,
Ready in a few days. [a35]

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.
BOMBAY.
Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following Specifica-
tion, viz: on Eight Massive turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Carved Brackets, Screwed
Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our
new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk
Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting tool with lever for levelling
complete with the following accessories:—
12 Selected Ash Cues
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
Straightedges and Circle.
1 Best Spirit Level.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.
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1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Set "Crystalline" or "Benzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted.
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1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
2 Dozen Best White Chalk.
Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400
nett.
Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can
be had on application from the Offices of this paper.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904 [a371-1]

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KING OF SCOTCH
WHISKIES
KING EDWARD VII.
LIQUEUR GOLD LABEL
\$21.00 Per Dozen.
KING EDWARD VII.
SPECIAL WHITE LABEL
\$15.50 Per Dozen.
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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
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THE Accumulated Funds of the Company
are nearly
£11,000,000,
and the annual revenue is at the rate of
£3800
PER DAY.
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[a1566-3]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining-accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES,
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KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hote at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1902. [a1061]

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Laundry Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a36]

CARLTON HOUSE
HOTELS.
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
THESE premises, formerly known as the
Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool-Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a34]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. Heungshan), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a211] THE MANAGER.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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PRICKLY HEAT
LOTIONA RELIABLE AND EFFICACIOUS
REMEDY.
Immediately relieves the irritation.WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.WATSON'S
CARBOLIC
SOAPS
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
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LIMITED.CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 15TH, 1905.

The continuation of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain, which has recently been announced as the intention of the British Government, was anticipated as almost a matter of course by all who had watched the circumstances which led up to the original arrangement. The main object which was in view at the time it was arrived at was to come to some such understanding with Japan as might have the effect of averting the hostilities which then threatened. Unfortunately the alliance did not succeed to this extent, though it was reasonable to assume that it would have the desired effect, which undoubtedly it would have had with any nation less fatally ill-advised than Russia. That nation was apparently the victim of a fixed idea that the disagreements between her and Japan were merely a quarrel between a giant and a pigmy, and that, come what might, her vast power and resources must in the end succeed in crushing a foe, which, despite all fact showing the contrary, she persistently regarded as a "little" country. But even with this mistaken idea of the true state of affairs, it might have been supposed that she would have hesitated to force things to the issue of battle, when she knew that she would either have to act singly, or to face the opposition of Great Britain. But here again another fixed idea completely misled her. She was fully under the impression that Britain could be kept quiet at any time by merely threatening the Indian frontier, and undoubtedly imagined England would never adhere to her agreement with Japan if it in any way threatened to draw Russia down upon the Indian

Border. The calculation was upon merely abstract grounds, probably not a very unreasonable one, but events, as they have a bad habit of doing, have turned out very differently to what was imagined in Russian philosophy. As things, however, stood before the outbreak of the war, the chances of the policy upon which Russia was embarked appeared fairly good; and might have tempted a nation far less reckless than Russia into a mistaken course. It thus happened that in face of the warning which the Anglo-Japanese alliance afforded, she went with a light heart into the war which has proved so disastrous to her. It is, however, acknowledged that that alliance has had a very important effect in confining the war to the two belligerents instead of, as Russia hoped, dragging in other Powers. Lord Lansdowne in speaking upon the subject recently at a Conservative dinner gave an assurance that the agreement would be maintained, and went on to say that it would be renewed and, if possible, would be so modified that it would not only prevent the spread of war, when it had once begun, but would also prevent war altogether. Such a consummation would undoubtedly be welcomed by all who desire to see peace and progress in these parts, but at the same time it will require very wise arrangement to secure this end. What the modification was to be was not stated, and it would be hazardous to attempt to forecast the plan that will be ultimately arrived at. Much must, of course, depend upon the attitude of other foreign nations and the influence which they are disposed to exercise in respect to annexation in the Far East. It is probable that, at all events, some definite understanding will be arrived at as to the question of Manchuria; and that there will be a concurrence of opinion among the Powers against a renewal of Russian encroachment in that direction. But it is too much to hope that more than a general expression of policy will be made with respect to preserving the integrity of China generally. The question whether this can be done must depend upon the degree to which China can be induced to improve her system and to come into line with modern requirements. This cannot be decided at once. It is a matter which must be left for time to decide. It is quite possible that China may take a lesson from Japan and adopt a more liberal policy externally and a more stable form of internal Government. In that case it would be manifestly to the interests of foreign nations generally to adopt a policy which will leave this very difficult country to manage her own affairs. It would, however, be going too far in connection with so important a matter, as the renewal of the alliance with Japan, to assume that this will be the case; and however desirable the maintenance of Chinese integrity may be, it would be a mistake to overlook that circumstances might arise when it would be impossible to support it. It may, therefore, be taken as likely that the renewed understanding with Japan will be of a guarded character; and while uniting the nations on the main lines of a common policy clearly dictated by their common interests will avoid too hard and fast a declaration of what each or both of the nations will do under possible eventualities. This was a necessary factor in the alliance made before the outbreak of the war, when that contingency loomed large and had to be specifically met. But the case stands differently in respect to general and continuous *entente*, and great care will be necessary to guard against the assumption of responsibilities which may not be apparent at the time but which subsequent events may bring about. We had a strong illustration of this bearing of the subject in the difficulty which arose with respect to the alleged breach of neutrality by the French in Snigou shortly after the establishment of an *entente* between Great Britain and that nation; and it will be necessary to guard against being again placed in so anomalous a position as we, at that time, occupied—the ally of one nation and the friend of the other, when there were threats of these two coming to blows—a position in which we might exclaim, "How happy I could be with either, were either dear charmer away!" What is possibly indicated by Lord Lansdowne's statement that it is hoped to renew the understanding with such modification that it would prevent the outbreak of war is that some common understanding will be arrived at among European nations, the maintenance of whose terms will also form the subject of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan. To such an arrangement Russia would be an unwilling party, but if there is a concurrence

of opinion among the other Powers that it is necessary for the preservation of peace, Russia would probably find it impossible or, at least, undesirable to refuse her assent.

There was only one plague-fallacy to record yesterday.

The body of a thirty-year-old Sikh, tied by the leg to a stake, under water, has been found in the river at Shanghai.

Owing to the washing away of the bank, the Quarantine Beacon on Chung-pao-sha Island has been shifted 4.5 cables S. 54 deg. E. from its former position.

A junkmaster who was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday at the instance of Mr. McIver, of the Harbour Department, with neglecting to enter his vessel on arrival in this harbour was fined \$15 or one month's hard labour.

The Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., announces that the net profit on the working of the company for the half-year is £15,113, and that an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share for the first half of the present year will be paid to shareholders on the 22nd inst.

As a rishia bearing a Chinese woman and small boy was rounding the corner of Des Voeux Road near the Harbour Office yesterday, the vehicle capsized, and the occupants were thrown on to the road. The woman escaped slightly bruised, but the boy was taken to hospital with a broken arm.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place at Shanghai, between Horace, youngest son of Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., of La Mortola, Italy, and Mary Beatrice, younger daughter of the late Mr. William Morgan Brown and of Mrs. Morgan Brown, Maison Mili, Montone.

The German steamer *Trav*, with 1,291 Russians from Port Arthur for Odessa, has collided with the Dutch steamer *Poeldijk*, bound for Rotterdam with grain. The collision took place outside Cape Hellas and both vessels proceeded to Constantinople. The damage was not serious.

The captain of the coasting schooner *Rosario* has just reached Manila after a curious experience. The mate and crew were ashore at another Philippine port, when the schooner dragged anchor and blew off shore. It was so rough that the captain (given up as lost) could not take the schooner back, and made for Manila.

The Manila *Cablenews* prints a long story about the internal Russians, that they have been loading coal by night, and that the U.S.S. *Monadnock* hastily took aboard ammunition and changed her position. The *Cablenews*, in a footnote, appears to have doubts as to the veracity of the Russians to make "the most sensational move of the war." In another issue the *Cablenews* adds: "That they could, unnecessarily and at unusual hours is true."

The body of M. Paul Lessor, late Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, arrived at Shanghai on July 7th by the C.N.S. *Shanghai* and was at once taken ashore and conveyed to Fernon Road Mortuary, to await transshipment to Russia. The body is in a zinc shell, in the top of which is a small glass plate through which the body can be viewed. The coffin was accompanied by many beautiful wreaths, the gifts of several friends in Peking.

As a Chinaman was walking along Yik Street, West Point, on Thursday, something was dropped on his head from above. He looked quickly up, but saw nobody, and was apparently considering what action he should take, when a coolie approached, and pointed out an imaginary person in hiding. As the native was straining his neck to catch a glimpse of this person, the coolie snatched his purse and made off. The coolie was arrested and charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday, when the case was remanded for evidence.

Prince Asa Dang, Prince Mahidol, and Prince Tjaturat of Siam, attended by Chon Phya Surawongse, arrived in London on June 11th from Siam. The Siamese Minister, Phya Raja Nupatoroth, accredited to the Court of St. James's, with his wife and Mr. Edward Weismuller, the King of Siam's courier, met the Princes at Naples, and travelled with them to England. The Royal party reached Victoria and among those present at the terminus were Mr. F. W. Vernon, Councillor to the Legation, Mr. C. L. Bateman, secretary, and several members of the Siamese colony resident in London. Mr. John Green, the station superintendent, was present on behalf of the railway company.

By kind permission of Colonel W. G. B. Western, C.B., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment), will play the following programme of music during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening.

March "Adolph" Michaelis
Overture to "Zampa" Harold
Valsen "Wiener Kinder" Strauss
Selection from "Johann Sebastian Bach" Descriptive
"March of the Mountain Germans" Philip
Garvott's Song "Mimosa" Philip
Fantasia "Songs of Wales" Van Mannequin
GOD SAVE THE KING.

DINNER.—Hors d'œuvre.—Anchovy Canapés, Soup—Mock Turtle, Fish—Boiled Fish, Sauce Hollandaise, Entree—Pigeon en Compote, Fricassee of Veal à la Lyonnaise, Indian Corn and Butter Sauce, Curry—Burmah Curry, Joints—Roast Australian Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast Turkey and Sausages, Boiled Bagon and Spinach, Cold Corned Ham of Beef and Plain Salmon, Sweets—Lemon Pudding, Diplomat Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Panna Tart, Tipay Cake, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

Another supposed case of the headless coolie and the tuncar occurred on the Praya at West Point yesterday. A coolie was carrying rice from a junk to a godown and was in no hurry to get off the line as a car approached. He is believed to have been knocked down by the car, and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where it was ascertained that his injuries were not serious.

A native was incited by some supposed friends to proceed with them to a gambling house in High Street, there to try his luck at the gaming tables. As soon as he entered the house, however, the men assailed him, tearing his coat from his back, severely beating him, and relieving him of \$7. He believes that nine men have been placed under arrest in connection with the affair, and will appear before the magistrate in due course.

Particulars are to hand of the serious accident which occurred on June 14 on board the *Magnificent*, battleship, Capt. A. M. Farquhar, during gun practice off Tatum. It is stated that a 6 in. shell exploded inside the gun owing to some defect in the breech. Eighteen men, including the gunnery lieutenant, were injured, the condition of 11 being serious. The *Magnificent* put into Gibraltar, and landed the wounded men. These include four officers—namely, Lieutenant Henry G. R. Baran, first and gunnery lieutenant; Lieutenant Kenneth Stobart, Midshipman Edward W. Sinclair, all of the *Magnificent*; and Gunner-Lieutenant Frederick C. Halahan, of the *Victorious*, battleship, who was aboard the *Magnificent* as umpire. All these are seriously wounded.

FRENCH CONSUL'S RECEPTION.

Yesterday a number of French houses in the city were decorated with Chinese lanterns, and the French flag flew from many flagpoles. The occasion was the National Fête day, and to celebrate it the French Consul, M. G. Liebert, welcomed the French and other residents of the community at his house in McDonnell Road. Besides the French visitors he received the majority of the other consuls stationed at Hongkong, while among his English guests were H.E. the Governor, Sir H. S. Berkeley and Commodore Dickson.

EXTRADITION OF ARMED ROBBERIES.

The adjourned application by Mr. Hursthouse (of the Crown Solicitor's office) for the extradition of China of the *Kim Sing* and *Leung Kam Tai* to answer a charge of armed robbery which was committed at the family house of a paper manufacturer near Macao, was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hursthouse stated that now the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to extraditions had been given, they intended to close their case.

Asked if they had any statement to make, the first defendant said he was not a robber, and did not know the witnesses who had given evidence against him. He came to Hongkong the year before last, and did not know when the supposed robbery took place. The prosecution paid money to a link to arrest him.

The second defendant said he knew two of the witnesses, who asked him to leave Canton and come to Hongkong to work in their shop as a carpenter. On board the steamer during the trip down they talked about going abroad, and because he refused to go they had him arrested at Hongkong, stating that they had spent some money on him, and wanted him to repay it.

He was allowed to go to Queensway Bay to try to get the amount, one of the witnesses following him. He did not get it and, when near Wanchai Police Station on the return journey they quarrelled, and he was arrested.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

By order of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, yesterday put up for sale by public auction, Hungnam, I.L. No. 249, together with the building thereon known as No. 74 Des Voeux Road, Hungnam. Bidding started at \$400 and was run up by bids of \$100 to \$1,200, after which bids of \$50 were tendered, until the amount of \$1,400 was reached, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Kwong Fook Hing.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S EXPERIENCE.

SHARING A PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE.
It may be remembered that on the occasion of H.E. the Governor's "At Home" at his Peak Residence, "Mountain Lodge" last week, there was a good deal of rain during the afternoon. The Hon. Mr. F. H. May proceeded to the "At Home" in a public chair, which was minus its rain-cover, and Mr. May got wet. The Colonial Secretary made a complaint to the Captain Superintendent of Police, with the result that 25 coolies were charged before Mr. G. N. Orm at the Police Court yesterday for not having their chairs equipped with rain covers. After hearing the evidence, His Worship discharged the coolies with a caution.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:
On the 14th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has fallen generally.
Pressure is highest in the neighbourhood of S.W. Japan, and lowest to the N.E. of Japan and over northern China.
Gradients continue slight and light S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Light S.E. winds; fair.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

TRIPLE-DEATH SENTENCE
AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, 14th July.
Three Sikhs, convicted by the Supreme Court of having wilfully murdered a Gurkha watchman, (afterwards sinking the body in the river) have been sentenced to be hanged.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE JAPANESE LOAN IN GERMANY.

LONDON, 12th July.
The Japanese loan has been largely over-subscribed in Germany.

RUSSIAN CAUCASIA.

LONDON, 12th July.
Four persons have been arrested in Tiflis for being in possession of 119 bombs.

MINING CATASTROPHE IN WESTPHALIA.

LONDON, 12th July.
Thirty-nine miners were hopelessly entombed by a fire at the colliery at Dortmund.

ACCIDENT IN H.M.S. "IMPLACABLE."

LONDON, 12th July.
By the bursting of a steam pipe in H.M.S. *Implacable*, two men have been killed and seven injured.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT BREST.

LONDON, 12th July.
The festivities at Brest are proceeding with extraordinary cordiality.

ANOTHER MAHDI.

LONDON, 12th July.
Reuter's News Agency learns that a new Mahdi has appeared on the coast district west of Berbera.

THE "KOSTROMA" AT MANILA.

The Manila *Cablenews* of July 4th says:—The Russian hospital ship *Kogotoma* arrived in the bay yesterday morning from Shanghai. When entering the harbour the vessel flew the merchant marine flag at her stern and the red cross emblem at the mainmast.
The object of the vessel's visit is presumed to be to take on board the wounded sailors from the three Russian ships wrecked at the Canineo hospital, but nothing definite regarding her mission could be learned as her captain and chief surgeon could not be seen yesterday.
The *Kogotoma* is a three masted vessel of about 3,000 tons displacement and a speed of 13 knots. She is commodiously fitted up and the sick wards are up to date in every particular. She carries nine women nurses, belonging to the Russian Red Cross Society.
The *Kogotoma* was intercepted by Togo's squadron previous to the fight in the Tsushima Straits and taken to the naval base at Sasebo, whither she was allowed to depart to Shanghai many days after the battle of which she saw nothing.

The officers of the ship were busy visiting their comrades on board the interned cruisers all day yesterday. "Kogotoma" is a Manila attempt to imitate the appearance of the name as it looks in Russian.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The Tokyo correspondent of the N. C. *Daily News* reports on July 8th:—The Japanese Plenipotentiary, and party, took place at 1.50 p.m. today. The send-off given the party was more splendid probably than that accorded on the departure of the Headquarters Staff for Manchuria, which left Tokyo on the 6th of July last year. The town was hung with flags and there were deputations carrying flags outside the railway station. The platform was quite jammed. The Foreign Minister gave a Godspeed luncheon to Baron Komura at the Imperial Hotel yesterday.
The papers in their farewell comments write in a tone of unqualified satisfaction, and almost with confidence. They pray for every success to the mission that it may secure a permanent peace.

LATER.
The farewell at Yokohama was of the most splendid description. The Elder Statesman, Cabinet Ministers, and many others went over from Tokyo to the port. The G.N.S. *Minnesota* today. The send-off given the party was more splendid probably than that accorded on the departure of the Headquarters Staff for Manchuria, which left Tokyo on the 6th of July last year. The town was hung with flags and there were deputations carrying flags outside the railway station. The platform was quite jammed. The Foreign Minister gave a Godspeed luncheon to Baron Komura at the Imperial Hotel yesterday.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Heinrich*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 20th June, left Singapore on Thursday, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 17th inst., at 6 p.m.
The P.M. str. *China* arrived at Manila on Thursday evening, 13th inst., at 9 p.m., and is expected to sail from there on Monday, the 17th inst., and is due here on Wednesday, the 19th inst.
The A.L. str. *Austria* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst.
The C.R.P. str. *Arctur* arrived at Kobe at midnight on Wednesday, the 12th July, and left again at 1 p.m. Thursday for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at 6 p.m. yesterday.
The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. *Shymul* sailed from Manila on the evening of the 13th inst., and may be expected here to-morrow at daylight.
The A. & O. str. *Coulsen*, from New York, left Singapore yesterday, and is due here on Thursday, the 20th inst.
The F. & O. str. *Malacca* left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., at 6 a.m.

THE ILLICIT OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The Opium Farmer is experiencing great difficulty in endeavouring to prevent this unlawful traffic, which, notwithstanding the activity of the Excise Officers, is apparently increasing. Passengers on the Canton steamers smuggle large quantities down from that city, and if the traffic continues the Opium Farmer will have no other alternative than to cause a stricter search of passengers to be made, which he is legally entitled to do. The long-robed gentry object to undergoing a search by the excise officers, and frequently complain to the authorities when subjected to it, but nevertheless, it is believed, that a great quantity of opium is landed by the well-to-do Chinese. Europeans also are not now beyond the pale of suspicion, since the conviction of the American who was in league with the Chinese contraband, and if an excise officer has suspicions, Europeans in future must undergo the ordeal of the search.

Some ingenious methods to get the luxury into the Colony were revealed before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday.

A native with a bamboo, on the end of which was a parcel, throws over his shoulder, alighted from a Canton steamer on Thursday night and was walking along the wharf when an excise officer stopped him and searched his bundle. Nothing was found in this, but a closer scrutiny of the bamboo revealed the fact that six tins of prepared opium were secreted inside. The native informed His Worship that he did not know the laws of the Colony with regard to opium, but as a reminder that he was breaking such laws, he was ordered to pay a fine of \$300, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

In another case in which a steamer passenger was charged, he was found to have eight tins secreted in a bag, and wrapped up in old paper and clothing. He informed His Worship that he was a letter carrier, but the story wouldn't wash, and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$350 or go to goal for three months.

A third steamer passenger who was arrested was found in possession of fourteen tins, and five mace of opium dross. In default of payment of a fine of \$400, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A DANGEROUS AND UNLAWFUL CARGO.

The three scummed from fishing junk No. 2184 who were remanded by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Thursday when charged with being in possession of gunpowder and cartridges without a permit from the Captain-Superintendent of Police, also with anchoring their boat within 500 yards of other boats while having the said explosives on board, together with dynamite fuses and detonators, again appeared before His Worship yesterday, when a third charge of being in unlawful possession of dynamite fuses and detonators was preferred against them.
His Worship found the first defendant guilty and ordered him to pay a \$100 fine or go to goal for one month on the first charge, on the second he was fined \$50, the alternative being one month's imprisonment, and a fine of \$100, in default of one month's imprisonment was inflicted on the third charge. Failing payment of the fines, the sentences are to be consecutive. The second and third defendants were discharged.

A DISHONEST HOTEL BOY.

Mr. Davies, Manager of the Hongkong Hotel, charged Wai Ip, billiard marker, with the embezzlement of \$120 before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday. The evidence showed that two gentlemen had played five games of billiards, and the defendant had only paid in the amount due on three games. The defendant was found guilty, but before His Worship passed sentence, Mr. Davies asked him not to deal harshly with the marker, as until this occasion he had borne a good character. He also asked that he might not be displayed in the stocks. Defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The King's Park Range will be available for practice over the 200 yards range to-day, from two o'clock to six o'clock. Members may shoot for the Governor's Cup. There will also be a Pool.

AMUSING RUSSIAN PROPHECIES.

The following comes to light among the documents relating to the origin of the war:—At a conference held at Tzarcoke Sala on 29th December, 1903, Admiral Abasa concurred with Count Lamsdorff that the situation must be cleared up and that Russia must decide her line of conduct. "The Eastern Intelect," he continued, "thinks that Russia is afraid of war, because she does not want war. What will be the result if Russia does not accept the Japanese proposals? War? The Japanese Government must understand that war between Japan and Russia would be very difficult, and the result may put in question the very existence of Japan. The Japanese finances are bad. The occupation of Korea with an innumerable population would be very costly, and would prove a leak sucking the blood and treasure of Japan for ever, with the result that very soon Japan would be enfeebled and devoured. The Japanese are not merchants. They do not know how to colonise. They are small traders, but not a commercial people versed in the conduct of serious commercial undertakings of an international character. If they occupy Korea they will be our neighbours, and it will be very easy for us to get at them. They will be enveloped by our forces on three sides. We must break off negotiation and let them occupy Korea. Russia will protest. To prevent the slightest risk of war Russia should strengthen her forces in the Far East to the numbers already approved by the Tsar. In dealing with an Eastern people strength must be on the spot."

MANILA AS THE TRADE CENTRE OF THE ORIENT.

The following observations are taken from the *Collieries*—

There are serious obstacles to be overcome, and these obstacles, strangely enough, are to our thinking made by the Americans themselves.

It is not enough that Manila is, by location, its splendid bay, and ease of access from so many tropical countries, seemingly destined to be a great city of the Orient. Nor is it enough that our people want it to be great and so add to our country's greatness.

As it is now, the trading nations are very of this port. The customs regulations are said to be more troublesome and vexatious than in almost any port in the world. At present the landing of passengers and cargo is difficult, expensive and unsatisfactory. This, of course, will be remedied in a few years when the new wharves are built, but even then the very large boats will not be able to enter the thirty foot channel.

The American manufacturers, generally speaking, have made little or no effort to study trade conditions here. They do not try to find out there is already an established market and what its lines are.

The people here have very decided tastes in the things they know and will not buy imitations or things which are not according to their standards. Many things they have not learned to need, but even in these, care must be taken to adapt them specially to the tropics—furniture must be fastened with glue that will withstand moisture, and wood that will not swell; cotton goods must have fast colors, and be of artistic design, and machinery must be made at home with the tropical climate must be made much lighter so as to be drawn perhaps by carabao over swampy land.

Lord Timothy Dext. of Salem, is said to have made a fortune in the old days by shipping warming pans to the West Indies, which the natives utilized for sugar holes, but the modern merchant need not count on such good luck, for he has all the world in the market against him, and the native of any sunny clime knows what the rest of the world has.

The American packs his goods as if they were to be delivered a block away by messenger. Heant, they arrive broken and damaged, causing much vexation and loss of money to the buyer, and often delaying important public contracts for several months till a duplicate order can arrive.

If the United States expects to be the commercial master of the Pacific and the Far East, it must do something besides "handle" plain common sense and intelligence are needed. Our country is entering markets where it is not wanted, and competing against other selling nations which have many points of superiority and advantage.

Given common sense and intelligence, a steady, persistent, thorough effort for a few years, and Americans will make Manila the trade centre of the Orient, but it will not be with the present methods.

TIENTSIN BUILDINGS.

A note written in the *Tientsin Times* has the following:—Don't you think that we are about ten years ahead of our requirements in our new buildings? I was asked by a friend the other day. Look at all those new structures going up along Victoria Road, some of them veritable palaces in comparison to our ante-bellum architecture, and out of all proportion to the needs of the city, may even be considered in the light of white elephants. Well, I answered, it is easy to see that you belong to the conservative element of the community, to the pneumatic brake section of our social machinery, for the modern spirit of trade and industry does not merely supply wants, but creates them. In that crystallized spirit of the American nation, we notice that they first build railways from somewhere to nowhere, and then build the electric light and ice plant, and a real estate office. Then they commence to make known to the world the marvelous advantages of settlement in Loti, Valley, Jericho or some such high sounding name, and in a couple of years' time they have their town settled and furnished with most of the modern improvements; dwelling houses, church, school, a drinking saloon, jail and a newspaper, not to mention the minor details of a modern town. And all this is done in a comparatively short time, and with a comparatively small expenditure. I thought, however, most inhabitants of Tientsin content themselves with softly whistling "After the war is over," for the wealth and splendour are not obviously in evidence, notwithstanding the many new buildings.

AN EXPERIMENT IN JAPANESE DIET.

The following letter appeared in the *Times*—

Sir, I have received many letters patting me to various questions about buckwheat. As I presume there are many more people who wish to obtain similar information, even if out of curiosity, I beg of you to spare me a little of your valuable space.

(1) Young shoots of it, at any stage before the leaves unfold, or are at least not much unfolded, are edible. Of course the sprouts, the part near to the root is the first to become too hard to be eaten.

(2) The earliest in the season the better, for, as it seems, the soft part is then in greater proportion, and of course the bigger and softer the shoots are, the more delectable.

(3) It is absolutely necessary to extract the bitter element of the shoots. For this purpose they are in Japan soaked in wood-ashes and water for a night or so, but soda water would answer the same purpose. Coal-ashes might perhaps do as well as wood-ashes, if the experiment were to be made.

(4) After the above process they should be boiled. The hard parts, if any, which are not edible should be cut off and thrown away, as a rule, at this stage of preparation, and the shoots thus prepared may be served up in several ways. They may be cut into small pieces, say, half an inch long, and held in soup, and served in the same way as threads of carrots or other vegetables are boiled and served in soup, or they may be boiled in part water and part sauce, somewhat in a similar manner to steaks; or they may be served like ordinary asparagus. These are, I think, about the easiest methods of preparation to be employed in this country.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

K. SUENATSU.

For the benefit of readers who may not be familiar with the colloquial word "buckwheat," we explain that it means the very common three-branched bristle fern (*Pteris aquilina*).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

The 24th ordinary general meeting was held on June 9th at the Mess, Cornhill, Mr. W. Keewick, M.P., presiding. The chairman stated that the anticipations which were formed at their meeting 12 months ago of a better year than was at that time under consideration had been realized, and the directors had been able to present figures of a rising and appropriation of profits which he trusted would be satisfactory. The steamer had done so well during a period of active hostilities between Russia and Japan, with the natural derangement of trade and discouragement to enter upon business during a period of financial stringency and depression, was a favourable sign of the soundness of the trade upon which their freight depended, and he trusted that when peace was reestablished expansion would occur which would enable the company to continue prosperous. One of the modern steamers, the *Hip Sang*, while engaged on the peaceful occupation of carrying cargo from Newchwang to Shanghai, was fired upon and sunk by a Russian torpedo boat destroyer, and he regretted that the directors had also to report the loss of a river steamer, *Yuen Wo*, by fire, accompanied, unfortunately, with some loss of life to the native passengers. The board, however, had not yet received full details of the last-mentioned disaster. The loss of these steamers had been provided for without recourse to the funds of the company. The balance to the credit of the company had been increased by the proceeds of the happy immunity of their ships from serious accidents, and it now stood at £241,150. The first five months of this year had passed without any serious casualties. An allowance amounting to £64,918 had been made for depreciation of the fleet, or £3,005 in excess of what it was necessary to provide in the previous year. The other items on the debit side of the revenue account did not call for any particular comment. The company had paid less for income-tax owing to the diminished profits for the year 1903, but the charge for interest was greater. Out of the year's profits an appropriation of £19,000 had been made to the reserve account, and a further sum had also been added to it of £10,000, thus increasing the general reserve fund to £120,000. They had also carried to the reserve account nearly £4,000 in respect of possible future fluctuations. Their balances in currency had been converted into sterling at the low rate of 1s. 8d. per dollar. They sold last year the *Canton* and the *Pechili*, and in the early part of this year the *El Dorado*. The prices obtained had been satisfactory, and in all cases somewhat in excess of the book value. The disposal of these old steamers had been judicious, and had assisted the policy of the company in making the fleet a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date condition. By selling the aged vessels the company modernized their fleet and reduced the average age of the steamers composing it. The *Kut Sang*, one of their new steamers, was now loading at Barry, and would leave this country in a few days, and two other steamers were on the stocks, both of which would be delivered this autumn. It would be necessary to increase their tonnage still further, and the directors contemplated the early construction of boats in order to replace those which had been lost and sold. After making the arrangements he had mentioned, the balance at the credit of the revenue account for the year under review was £14,189, out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent, tax free, leaving £4,435 to be carried forward. He hoped that the shareholders would agree with the board that the result of their year's working was satisfactory, and would approve the measures in which the profits realized had been disposed of, but he was aware that an influential number of shareholders desired that a larger return should be made by means of a bonus. He entirely sympathized with the aspiration for a larger dividend, but he felt that the history of the company and the satisfactory growth it had shown had been the result of a consistently conservative policy, and that in view of the probable changes which were to be looked for in the Far East and the certain increase in competition in the water-carrier which industry had to be expected, it was prudent and, indeed, incumbent on the company to husband its resources. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was carried by Mr. W. Paterson, and unanimously accepted.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

With reference to the telegram received by the Borneo Company from His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak, and at his request published in the *Times*, that journal is now requested by Messrs. F. F. Turner and Sons, of London, to allow them to say that the statements in the telegram in question are entirely opposed to the whole tenor of the communications that have been received in this country from Mr. Brooke Johnson, and that when the real facts come out, it will be found that the telegram is most inaccurate and misleading. As the Borneo Company version has been published by his request, Messrs. F. F. Turner and Sons ask that, in fairness to Mr. Brooke Johnson, judgment may be suspended upon the matter in both sides of the question have been heard. Mr. Brooke Johnson's whole future career, they add, is deeply involved in the issue, and great injury might be done to him by hasty acceptance of the Rajah's statements.

THE KAISER'S MISTAKE.

An amusing story is related here about an event which happened on the evening the Crown Princess was conducted into the Royal Palace. When the gala carriage containing the Empress and her future daughter-in-law entered the courtyard of the Palace the Crown Prince was in command of the guard of honour to receive them. According to a prearranged programme, the Crown Prince was to parade his company before the Princess, but something unforeseen happened. The Kaiser, who was waiting, forgot, for the first time in his life, to observe a military formality. In his former excitement he exclaimed to the Empress, the Prince and his daughter-in-law, "Where do you come from?" Several minutes elapsed, and as neither the Kaiser nor the Princess returned, the Crown Prince was advised laughingly, to follow his father and bride into the Palace, as he would be missed. "Distraught? Not I," answered the Prince. "They can't do much without me. It is I who am going to be married. Besides, an order is an order. I was ordered to parade this company, and here I must remain until the Princess lets herself be seen." He stuck to his post. In the meantime the Kaiser was informed of a state of affairs. He was really amused, and appeared, with the Empress and Princess, and from this lofty height witnessed the parade march of the company.—*Daily Telegraph*.

CHINA TEA.

The following comments by the *N.C. Daily News* are couched vigorously, but seem to have been fully called for. The Ealing ignoramus seems to have thought "gosh" to be Chinese for "tea-house." The *Evening Standard* is the new paper for which the *Times* stands sponsor. Our Shanghai correspondent says:—One reads idiotic letters in the home papers from time to time, on topics of which the Editor is as ignorant as his correspondent, but we have seldom seen anything quite so stupid as a letter written to the *Evening Standard* on the 10th of March last by a Mr. Charles L. Wilkin, who dated from Kaling: "A very poor substitute for tea, which has at the best of times" and after impugning the honesty of the Chinese merchant, he says:—In China tea drinking is very largely indulged in, and it can be bought at the numerous 'goshes' in a small earthenware cup for the value of a half-penny. The cup is usually thrown away as soon as the contents are consumed. The infused leaf is re-dried and mixed with a small proportion of new tea, and it is this new-mixed mixture which finds its way into London under the name of 'Pure China Tea'."

Such malicious nonsense as this seems hardly worth notice, but we note that a contradiction of Mr. Wilkin's statements was sent to the *Evening Standard* by two of the leading tea-dealers in China, and a letter also appeared from Mr. Chas. Schlee, who wrote:—

Intelligent people who know of China and appreciate the value of tea, Mr. Wilkin's calumnies with contempt. Chinese merchants have the very highest reputation for the very reverse of dishonesty by those who know them. Goshes!!! are a Japanese institution and not Chinese. Who in their senses ever heard of the economical Chinese throwing away their tea cups after consuming the contents? They might possibly at the head of your correspondent who he to make his insulting remarks in their company."

THE NEW INDEMNITY ARRANGEMENT.

(TRANSLATED FROM "DER OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD.")

Ever since the year 1901, the subject of the payment of the war indemnity has come up from time to time. The Chinese Government has always contended that it is to be paid in gold, and the Powers contended that it should be in gold. For the three years that have elapsed since the signing of the peace protocol, the Powers have only received the payment under protest. During the last days, however, an agreement has been come to and the following telegram has been received:—

PEKING, 2nd July, 8:20 p.m.

"The Agreement relating to the readjustment in reference to the indemnity has been signed today by the representatives of the Powers who signed the closing protocol in 1902, and likewise by Prince Ching."

The salient point of the new agreement is that the Chinese Government explicitly recognises the fact that it is a gold debt that has been incurred. The total amount of the war indemnity, as stipulated in the peace protocol of 1901, reaches the sum of 450,000,000 H.K. Tls., to be calculated at a fixed rate. The Chinese have thus far, relying upon the fact of the indemnity being in silver, made the part payment in silver. The Powers have received these payments under protest, and have insisted upon the additional payment, representing the difference between the gold demanded and the silver paid, together with the accumulated interest. Now at last China has acknowledged the justice of the demands made by the Powers and has promised to pay the amount in silver to the list of foreign Powers within the next six months. The sum of 10,000,000 Tls. amounting in all to the round sum of 114,000,000 Tls. amounting is to be rendered by telegram *pro rata* to the Powers within fifteen days. Furthermore China has at last declared itself willing, as already provided in the peace protocol of 1901, to modify the whole due not handed at the time to the Doyen of the diplomatic corps in its individual paragraphs relating to each nation separately, so as to make it payable in gold. To the new agreement is attached a table by which the amount of the indemnity is to be paid in gold drafts or telegraphic advices, according to the desire of the Governments. These drafts or advices China is at liberty to procure on the public market at the most favourable rates.—*N.C.D.N.*

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

Russia, perhaps, expects that in her opposition to a war indemnity she will be supported by France, who has such vast financial interests in the Far East and who would, therefore, feel the effects of the payment of a large war indemnity to Japan. It must also be remembered that the present French Minister for Foreign Affairs is for the moment likewise Minister of Finance, and that, even should he not hold the post of Foreign Minister permanently, his influence on the direction of French foreign policy would be considerable. Indeed, it is marked to-day that Mr. Rouvier will, perhaps, make way for M. Constans or M. de Freycinet. Do that as it may, the payment of a war indemnity to Japan cannot be a matter of indifference to France. It must also be borne in mind that a *débito* is expected between France and Germany, and that the conversations going on between them presumably extend to Far Eastern affairs, and to the possibility of peace. It is no secret that Germany is opposed to Japanese preponderance beyond certain restricted limits, and it may have occurred to the German Emperor and Prince Bismarck that common ground might be found for France and Germany to watch the negotiations for peace. For this and for other reasons the Japanese would, perhaps, do well to insist that the negotiations for peace, and eventually the negotiations for indemnity, should take place at some entirely neutral point, and not in any atmosphere vitiated with diplomatic currents opposed to themselves.

The strong opposition of Russia to paying an indemnity is attributed by competent authorities to the fact that it is one of the few things that, once done, she cannot sooner or later hope to undo. Japan could use the money to increase Russia's difficulty in recovering much of what she would surrender in the treaty of peace. It would be taken for granted that Japan does not intend to suspend her armaments after the war. Thus it is only too probable that the indemnity of war will form a stumbling block to the speedy conclusion of peace.—*Times*.

THE LATE MR. A. G. WARD.

The *N.C. Daily News* devotes an editorial article to the late Mr. Ward, in which it says:—The musical community of Shanghai and the Far East generally has suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Arthur Gordon Ward, who passed away at Nursing Home on Saturday, a victim of typhoid fever and sunstroke. Mr. Ward had only just entered into the life of Shanghai, he was a stranger among us, and time to the register, but by many who stood round the grave at the Bubbling Well yesterday he will be sorely missed and mourned, for he was a man whom to know was to love. Mr. Ward only came to Shanghai in March last, and it was on the nineteenth of the month that he entered upon his duties as organist of Holy Trinity Cathedral. Immediately the new organist became popular at the Cathedral, for he was a man who by his life and work showed us that he considered all music sacred, and that all poor music is execrably un-sacred. The volunteers he played at the close of the evening services were highly appreciated, while the little alterations in certain musical circles that followed in the wake of his advent have also been heartily approved. Mr. Ward did not have time to settle down in Shanghai; those who had met him had hardly time to know him, but his being cut off will be felt for that reason. Hongkong can alone say what Shanghai has lost. Those who had been privileged to know the late organist knew him as a true gentleman, a musician heart and soul, and a staunch friend.

It was some eight and a half to nine years ago that Mr. Ward became organist at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, and since that time, until his death, he has been a perfect master of his work, and has been the exponent of musical culture in the Crown Colony. He became conductor of the Philharmonic Society, and of the A. D. C., and last year revived the Orpheus Society, which it will be remembered performed at the Interport cricket field. The Philharmonic Society was practically reorganised by its conductor, while the concert given by the Orpheus Society was praised from the nearest critics. In many other ways did Mr. Ward work for the raising of the standard of music in the East. He was a composer of considerable ability, and frequently played his own works at the services in the Hongkong Cathedral. When he left the southern Colony Mr. Ward was the recipient of a large number of gifts from the many societies with which he was connected, while the Philharmonic Society gave a farewell concert in his honour, a concert which, until his death, he has been a perfect master of his work, and has been the exponent of musical culture in the Crown Colony.

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FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The following appeared in the *Figaro* on June 16:—"The conversation between France and Germany do not relate only to the Moroccan question, which was, moreover, never anything but a pretext or occasion for the opening up of a more general discussion between the two Governments. Nevertheless, Germany wants the Moroccan question to be settled before everything. Should France and by agreeing to the conference, as is probable, the diplomats will perhaps meet in Paris, and not at Fez. Outside the Moroccan question, Germany's desire is to obtain from France a guarantee that the latter country will not try to isolate her, either by negotiations impairing the Triple Alliance, by relations of close intimacy with rivals, or by any other means. Germany desires a pain and exact assurance that France is not, and will not be, against her."

The *Echo de Paris* says:—"Germany asks France to agree purely and simply to her proposal concerning the summoning of an international conference. She makes a point of honour to induce us to agree to it, and is becoming pressing on this point. M. Rouvier has asked Prince Radolin for time to reflect. It is likely that M. Rouvier will submit the reply he thinks of making to the German demands to his colleagues at the Council of Ministers to-day. The *Éclair* says:—"M. Rouvier has been installed by M. Rouvier at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs while he is awaiting a decision regarding his being sent to Morocco or elsewhere. M. St. René Taillandier. He is engaged in getting together the necessary documents for the negotiations started with France by Prince Radolin."

THE REST CURE AT LORD'S.

The *Daily Mail* of June 16th had the following "editorial": At Lord's yesterday a large proportion of a crowd of 30,000 persons is credibly reported to have fallen asleep owing to the dulness of the game.

This sort of experience was not unfamiliar twenty years ago, when stone-walled wickets were far more common than they are to-day, and when Hall, for Yorkshire, and Barlow, for Lancashire, could while away a solid hour without obtaining a solitary run. But in these days crowds were smaller and their expectations more modest. It is true that the financial decadence of that famous county, Nottinghamshire, was ascribed some years ago to the tediousness of the game which the Nottingham players played; but in those times the rest cure was hardly in fashion, and the peculiar merits of cricket from this standpoint had not even been considered. Yesterday, for ever after over the Australian bowlers sent down balls wide of the wicket, and for ever after over the batsmen refused to be tempted. It was an opportunity for dash and daring, but dash and daring were conspicuously absent. The greatest hitters played the timid game, and there was not a thrill from start to finish. The fibres of American critics at the international dulness, as they phrase it, of the great English game, were for once justified; and when we learn that the most pious votaries of the game, who might have been seen in the morning trooping eagerly along St. John's Wood-road with hampers of lunch and field glasses, actually left the field, we must feel as though the knell of cricket had sounded.

It yet remains for the two elevens to efface the memory which their poor can ion faculties have brought upon the game. They have their chance to-day and to-morrow. If they fail to rise to it, who knows but that a journey to St. John's Wood will become the regular recipe for shattered nerves and exhausted physique, and that in place of the importance of a match being gauged by the loudness of the cheers, its medical value will be ascertained by the heaviness of the slumbering occupants of the pavilions?

THE "RENOVEN" AND THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The *Renown*, battleship, refitting in Portsmouth Dockyard in preparation for conveying the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, is to be out of the Dockyard hands by September 2nd. She will be completed to full complement on September 1st, and in addition to apt. the Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt, who will be in command, and who, it is expected, will hold the temporary rank of commodore, Capt. T. D. L. Sheppard, assistant to the captain of Devonport Dockyard, will be borne for navigating duties. It is understood that the Prince of Wales and suite will embark at Portsmouth during the first week in October, when the *Renown*, accompanied by the *Terrible*, cruiser, will leave for Genoa, where the Princes of Wales will join the Royal party.

THE WEATHER IS MORE SETTLED NOW: LOOK UP YOUR CAMERA.

If you find it to be mouldy send it to us and we shall clean and re-varnish it for you FREE OF CHARGE. Be quick, as cameras sent in after the 25th inst. will be subjected to the usual charges.

LONG, HING & CO.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.



CLARETS.

	1 doz.	2 doz.	4 doz.
VIN ORDINAIRE	\$4.75	\$8.75	\$8.75
COTE 3	5.25	8.25	9.25
MEDOC	5.75	8.75	9.75
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MARGAUX	7.00	8.00	11.00
ST. JULIEN	8.00	9.00	12.00
ST. ESTEPHE	10.50	11.50	14.50
COS. ST. MICHL	12.50	13.50	16.50
CH. LEOVILLE	13.00	14.00	17.00
CH. LAROSE	13.00	14.00	17.00

AMERICAN.

	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
CALIFORNIA	5.75	6.75	9.75
ZINFANDEL	5.75	6.75	9.75

SPANISH.

	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
VALDEPENAS	5.75	6.75	9.75

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time.

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours.

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, dandruff, itching, scaly humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp and hair. Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of softening the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectively, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative and delicate cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Ointment, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Cuticura Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Agents: Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd., 10, Market Street, Singapore. Sole Proprietors: Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd., 10, Market Street, Singapore.

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ROBINSON PIANO Co., LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY
IMPLICITLY ON GETTING
FROM US

PIANOS

OF THE
HIGHEST CLASS.
EMBODYING THE VERY BEST
MUSICAL AND WEARING
QUALITIES
AT
**MODERATE
PRICES**

OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE
ADVANTAGE OF OUR
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

**EXPERTS
DEVOTED
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TO THE PIANO TRADE.

WE ARE BY FAR THE
**LARGEST
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS**
IN CHINA, AND STOCK THE
GREATEST VARIETY OF

MAKES.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1905.

[1905]

**CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional dis-
charges from the Urinary Organs
in either sex. These famous Pills
also cure Gravel, Pains in the
Back and all Kidney Disorders.
Free from Mercury. Every
variety of success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

71

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

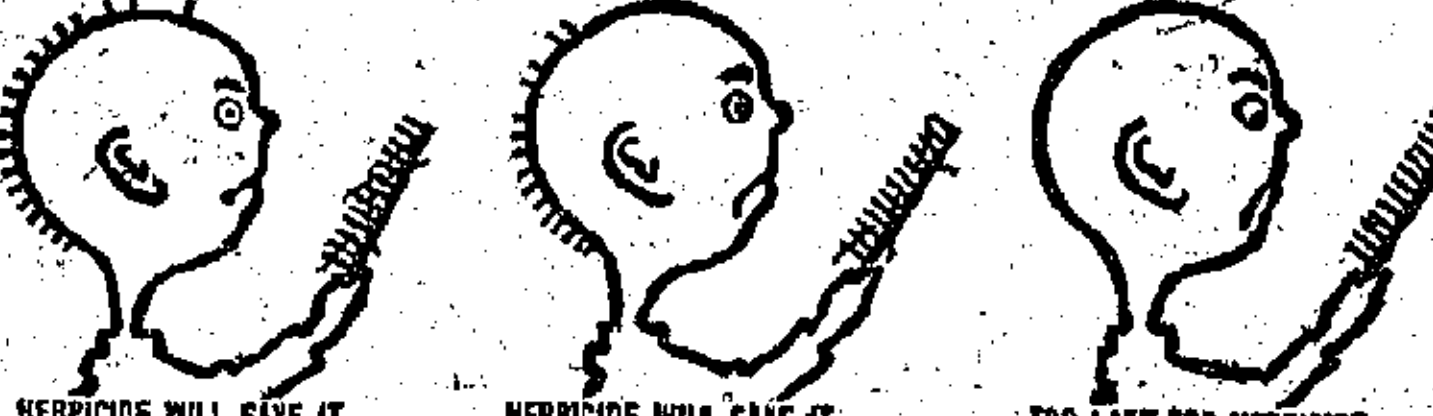
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

1253

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT. **HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT.** **HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT.**
AWOMANTOBE PRETTY
must have pretty hair. Beautiful locks have a
subtle charm, for the poet says, "fair tresses man's
imperial race enhance." The unpolished and im-
perfect hair makes the face look old and dingy.
Newbro's Herpicide makes the hair soft, clean,
and lustrous with later dandruff, itching,
and itching. Price, 2/6.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,—HONGKONG, SPECIAL AGENTS.
Applications at prominent barber shops.

1106-8

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER DEBT TO COAL-TAR—A NEW BREAK-
WATER—DANGER FROM COLLARS—THE
DOUBLY MICROSCOPE—GREED FOR OIL—A
NEW MATERIAL—CATHODISM—HEAT WASTE
IN COOKING—FLICKER AND GLOW IN
LIGHTNING.

Adrenalin which has made bloodless surgery
possible, is the active principle of the suprarenal
glands, two imperfectly understood little bodies
placed over the kidneys and is man about as
large as marbles. The properties of the secre-
tion of these glands led to a long search for the
active principle, and this was at last isolated in
1901 by Dr. J. Takamine, the Japanese chemist.
The discovery has proven of extraordinary im-
portance. Adrenalin is a powerful stringing-out,
and drives the blood away from any living
surface; it is especially useful in delicate surgery
upon the nose and throat, but it stops dangerous
hemorrhages, relieves congestion of the eyes, and
is the most powerful heart stimulant known.
As prepared by a long and delicate process
from the glands of the sheep, it is costly. A
method of cheapening it would be a boon to
humanity, and the making of it from coal tar
as announced by Dr. D. Dakin, is of correspond-
ing interest.

The floating breakwater under test at
Torquay is a timber frame sinking to a depth
of 40 feet and supported at the land end by
pontoons, the structure being thus tilted toward
the sea. The frame is moored on both sides by
long chains. As storms have little effect below
a depth of 12 or 15 feet, it is believed that the
structure will effectively break the force of the
sea, and experience with buoys and pontoons
gives confidence that the chains will hold.

The pressure of a stiff high collar on the
pneumogastric nerve has been found by Dr.
F. B. Brulaker to produce unpleasant symptoms
like numbness, nausea, lassitude and depression
of spirits. He believes that prolonged pressure
by a close-fitting collar would tend to serious
disease, such as lung disease.

In the examination of food substances and
other materials, microscopists often find it
necessary to compare two slides. This soon
becomes very tedious by the usual method of
substituting one slide for another or using
duplicate microscopes, and a laborious study of
starches, fibers, etc., has led two English
investigators to devise a much simpler process.
The new idea is a piece of apparatus known as
the Ashe Finlayson comparator. The second
slide is placed upon a horizontal rod attached
to the side of the nose-piece of the microscope,
and a mirror and lens project the image into
the microscope, where an inclined
reflector deflects the rays up the microscope
tube. The tube itself is divided by a removable
plate, so that the images of the two slides to be
compared appear side by side in the field of
view.

The penguins, of which about a dozen species
still exist on the rocky islands and coasts of the
southern hemisphere, are of unusual interest
as the survivors of the great flightless birds.
Human greed has been attracted to these rare
creatures, and Dr. E. A. Wilson, an English
naturalist, points out that within the last few
years thousands of them have been slaughtered
for oil on Macquarie Island and the Auckland
Islands, not less than 100 tons of the oil having been
recently placed on the market. A new scheme
is to establish great oil cauldrons in the Auck-
land Islands. Thus far the "rookeries" of

these islands have suffered comparatively little
from man, but the carrying out of the new pro-
ject will bring speedy extinction to one of the
most unique life forms of the world.

Silicon, the most abundant metal in the world,
has been unknown on account of the difficulty
of separating it from oxygen, but the electric
furnace has now made it obtainable in quantities
to meet any demand. It is expected to have
some importance in iron alloys. It gives to
steel valuable electrical properties, it imparts
such hardness as to make some alloys possibly
useful as abrasives, and the compound known
as "calorite" serves like thermite for obtaining
high temperatures.

The curious dread of cats that has been
studied for three years by Dr. S. W. Mitchell,
of Philadelphia, may open up a wide field for
investigation. An advertisement brought 150
copies from different countries—including
Germany, Egypt and India,—and about two
thirds of them mentioned cases of fear of cats.
This asthma, due to odors may be excited by the
presence of horses, dogs, cats or sheep, or even
of roses, apples, oranges or bananas. The cat-
phobia comes instantaneously, and may be very
severe, extolled having developed in one case,
and temporary blindness in another. It passes
with the going of the cat, leaving a sense of
fatigue and depression. It is not confined to
women, nor are the men always timorous,
and one army officer who had fearfully hunted
dangerous cats—the lion and the tiger—would
go far of his way to avoid the domestic cat.
Families are sometimes affected. Some emanation
seems to be the active agent, though in
many cases being unseen, and it is suggested
that super-sensitive nerves may be affected by
waves of the ether that do not yield light, heat or
odor.

The loss of energy in generating electricity
and recovering into heat makes electric
heating very costly for most purposes. In
electric cooking, however, this waste is offset by
a greatly increased efficiency of application.
A recent determination shows that only 2 per
cent. of the total heat of the ordinary kitchen
range is used for cooking the food, 12 per cent.
being wasted in obtaining a glowing fire, 70 per
cent. going up the chimney, and 16 per cent.
being radiated into the room. A good electric
cooker applies 90 per cent. of the heat energy
to cooking the food.

The "dick" sometimes noticed in lightning
proves to be due to the fact that several flashes
—sometimes five or six—follow one path too
rapidly to be separated by the eye. The trails
shown in photographs of very bright flashes
are caused by incandescence produced in the air
for a very brief period.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Times of 15th June says:—The Inter-
national Maritime Conference, which is meeting
in Liverpool this week, under the presidency of
Mr. Justice Kennedy, the president for the year,
opened yesterday. There was a welcome of the
delegates at the Town-hall by the Lord Mayor
and the Reception Committee, followed by a
reception by the Lord Mayor. Delegates number-
ing about 60 were present representing the
chief maritime nations—England, France,
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Norway,
Sweden, Denmark, the United States of America,
Japan, Holland and Italy. The object of the
conference is to endeavor to bring about the
unification of maritime law with regard to col-
lision and salvage cases. Among those present
were Sir Alfred Jones, Mr. Austin Taylor,
M. P., Mr. W. Pickford, K. C. (Recorder of
Liverpool), Mr. Beaumont (Belgium), Mr. Ver-
meir (Netherlands), Mr. Justice Brandeis
(Hamburg).

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. John
Lea), addressing the delegates, said their
business would not be simply one of legal
phrases, but would lead, he trusted, to a great
increase of that mutual respect and good will
without which no alliance among nations could
count for very much. The gentlemen represent-
ing foreign nations might in a very large
measure be welcomed as ambassadors of peace.
M. Beaumont (Belgium), in acknowledging
the welcome on behalf of the Belgian delegates,
said they had come to work hand-in-hand for
the realization of that most excellent idea for
which England had been the first to take the
initiative—the unification of maritime law. It
was strange that men should submit oceans,
which acknowledged no master but God, to
twenty different rules and to formalities of all
kinds. This must not be. The ocean must
know but one single law applicable to every-
body and over its whole extent.

Mr. Justice Kennedy was elected president
for the conference, and the following were
appointed vice-presidents, each to represent
and vote on behalf of his own country through-
out the conference:—Great Britain, Sir Alfred
Jones (Liverpool); Austria, M. Ebner (Trieste);
Belgium, M. De Jonckheere (Antwerp); Denmark,
Mr. Chr. Hilde (Copenhagen); Germany, Mr.
Justice Brandeis (Hamburg); Hungary, Dr. Bányovits (Pisane);
Italy, Professor Bolognini; Japan, Mr.
Sakurada Ito; Norway, Professor Platn; Sweden,
Mr. de Grotter. The representatives of
the United States and Netherlands were not
present.

In the evening the delegates were enter-
tained at dinner by the five Liverpool
associations forming the reception committee.
Sir Alfred Jones presided.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West,
Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Morning prayer
11 a.m.—Venite, Sanctus, Te Deum, Canticum;
Jubilate, Lament, Hymns, 93, 52, 53, and 540.
Holy Communion, 12.15. Evening Prayer, 6.30.
—Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Tucker.
Hymns, 105, 206, 344, and 359.

The Church bazaar Day, will call on ships
carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to
the service, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and
between 3.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier
10.30-11.00 a.m.), returning afterwards. The
"Angel of Mercy" is the call flag. All the
arrangements are free and unexpended. Visitors
welcome. Books, &c. provided. Sunday School
10-11.45 a.m.

ASHLEY ROAD HALL, Kowloon, No. 6, Ground
Floor.—Services, Lord's Day, 11 a.m.: Breaking
Bread, Lord's Day, 6.30 p.m., Gospel Meeting,
Tuesday, 7 p.m., Bible Class, Thursday, 7 p.m.,
General Meeting, Saturday, 7 p.m., Prayer
Meeting.

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly
share report dated Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.
Business during the week has been nearly
at a standstill and composed only of small
cash investments. More names have been
added to the list of June defaulters, all of
whom have found their opportunity under
the protection of Kinnick Share Bill, of
which they have in many cases taken advantage,
and it is becoming increasingly apparent that
the time has arrived when, for the pro-
tection of both the public and the share-brokers,
some steps should be taken to end or amend
an act under the protection of which any
unscrupulous broker or speculator may, if he so
chooses, under present circumstances, escape
from his liability. The object of the Bill has
never been even partially attained, and now that
the better feeling between bulls and bears, which
notoriously gave it birth, has happily passed
away, there seems to be no good reason why
the advisability of repealing a Bill (which has
no counterpart in any part of the world), or of
at least limiting its powers to bank stocks,
should not be considered. It is evident that
something will have to be done if confidence is
to be restored, and a growing evil checked.

BANKS.—The demand for Hongkong and
Shanghai has continued during the week, and
with no supply the rate has further boomed to
\$800, at which share has changed hand. The
London rate has improved to £88.10 per £100,
but private advice to day give £90; an interim
dividend of 3s has been announced. Nationals
are still required for without bringing any
share on the market, and the rate has risen to
\$38.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have con-
tinued in demand at \$700, but no business has
resulted and the market closed at \$705. Claims
have also been required for, but holders will
not part, and only very small sales have been
effected. At last the well kept secret is public
property, and the China Traders' rate is out of
the bag. (It is a wonder it was not suffocated,
perhaps it was.) It appears that negotiations
have been going on for some months for the
absorption of the Company by another local
Marine Insurance Co., the negotiations reached
an advanced stage and were broken off on a
comparatively minor point, but are again
about to be renewed, and the meeting of share-
holders of the China Traders has been called
for the 17th inst., to further that end. In the
mean time the market has fluctuated consider-
ably and after further sales in the early part of
the week at \$74 and \$75 the rate said only fell
to \$67 and \$68 at which a fair business was trans-
acted. Upon the resumption of negotiations
the rate again quickly rose to \$78 with sales
after some small sales had been effected at \$72
and \$73. The market closed with some sales at
\$78. With China and Yangtze's remain unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have im-
proved to \$305 and China's receded to \$85, no
sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao
have been placed at the reduced rate of \$34,
closing quiet at that. India-China, in the early
part of the week, were negotiated at \$96 but
improved later with a S. anchored demand, and
closed at \$93 as did \$81, paid in Hongkong
yesterday. Other stocks under this heading
have been totally neglected and close quiet.

REFINEMENTS.—Cotton Sugars have found
buyers at \$212 and \$211 closing fairly steady at
the latter rate. Latex has unchanged and without
business.

MINING.—Rams have improved to \$84 with
sales. Charbonnages are unchanged and neglected.
DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—With
the exception of a small number of shares
for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at \$495
we have nothing to report under this heading.
Farnham's are quiet at \$1.10 (11s, 14d)
in Shanghai.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—The
small demand for Hongkong Lands has continued
and a few shares have changed hands at \$17,
the market closing with buyers. This Company
has announced an interim dividend of 3.5s.
West Point's are obtainable at \$53, the Company
has also announced an interim dividend (\$4.75
per share). Humphreys have changed hands
at \$124 closing with sellers. Sanchai Land
has advanced to \$11.12 1/2 and have announced
a div. of \$1.3 per share.

COTTON MILLS.—All the Northern Mills
are firmer. Ewos have advanced to \$48, Inter-
nationals to \$43, Laon Kung Mills to \$49.
Hongkong's remain unchanged and without
business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of
an improvement in the Asbestos Eastern
Agency to 7 and small sales of Watsons at
\$12 1/2 and Green Islands at \$26 1/2, we have no
business to report.

Perspiration and Dust,
so disagreeable, yet so common in hot
weather, can easily be removed by using

**CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Toilet Soap.**

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic
soap which can be used for all toilet
purposes and as a preventive of con-
tagion. It contains 100 Crystal Carbolic
and so has a healthy action on the skin,
and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and
antiseptic) and other useful ingredients
to cure or alleviate sunburn, chaf-
skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester,
England.

MAKES THE SKIN
AS SOFT AS
VELVET

Parola
Removes all
ROUGHNESS,
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[1905-2]

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[1906-1]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL.

BY CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE.

HON. MEMBER OF CHINA REFORM PARTY.

Author of "The Mystic Plowshare Land," "Travelers in the Transvaal," &c., &c.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

Luh-hwa's coffee was simpler. Her hair was carefully combed until every thread hung straight and unobscured, and then anointed with a kind of palm-oil. This having been done, it was parted across the crown and combed round the ears, a piece of tape being then fastened tightly over the head and fastened beneath the chin to keep the front intact while the back was being done. The loose hair was next gathered in behind, and bound round in two places, near the head, with gold silk cord, and the bushy part twisted until it became almost as stiff as a rope; then, skilfully winding it into loose coils round her head, the *anah* pressed the part into its place, drawing the bound-up part through, so that it formed a conchoidal loop through which a gold beam, about four inches long, was passed, like a toggle, and this held the *coiffure* in position. Finally the tape was removed from the head, and replaced by the box, from which a pot and soft brush were taken. The former contained a peculiar kind of wood-shaving which, on being mixed with water, gives a colorless gum that was now plastered over the entire head-dress, to which it imparted a gloss; and the round plait was finally ornamented with a crescent of fragrant white *mei-hi* blossoms.

Good *anahs* are a constant source of comfort and amusement to their mistresses; for, besides attending to their every want, they generally have a great deal of interesting gossip, and strange tales and legends. Luh-hwa's *anah* was no exception to the general rule, and her stories and items of news were always eagerly anticipated.

"What do you think, miss," she said, while the hair-dressing was in progress, "the new foreign missionary has arrived, and I believe he is going to preach this morning in the market-place."

"Oh, indeed," said Luh-hwa, "and what sort of a man is he?"

"Well, miss, he is tall and young, and wears his hair short, and he speaks Cantonese."

"Oh, miss," said the small slave-girl, joining in the conversation, "I heard this morning that the foreign-devil is a very bad, wicked man, and that he only comes here to try and steal small children, because he wants to kill them and make medicine out of their eyes."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Luh-hwa, "who told you that?"

"Well, miss, I was passing near Sin Fah's opium-smoke when I heard one of the Yamen runners telling some of the people about these bad foreign-devils, and I stopped and listened."

"Those runners are idle good-for-nothings, observed the *anah*, "and they like making trouble and filling people's heads with evil thoughts. Here, child, she added, addressing the maid, "go and take Mrs. Huang some warm water, and then go and dust the sitting-room."

The girl left the apartment, and the *anah* continued talking.

"I don't believe there's any bad in the young foreigner," she said, sympathetically, "and, between you and me, miss, I have given him shelter in my cottage."

"What ever made you do such an imprudent thing?" inquired Luh-hwa with evident surprise. "You cannot tell, perhaps he is a demon, and he will be a saint. Did you ever hear the story of the black cat? No, well, one day a black cat came to a place where a number of mice lived happily, and instead of chasing them or showing enmity, he closed his eyes and plaintively moaned, making the sophisticated mice believe that he was praying to Buddha. This is evidently a very religious cat, so we need have no fear of him," they said cat, and forthwith commenced playing to one another the benevolent-looking stanger; but no sooner had they approached within easy reach of his paws, than he suddenly pounced upon them and, taking them unawares, devoured as many as he could catch. Remember the black cat, Mrs. Lao."

"I will miss," answered the woman, "but Mrs. Ah-choi, who has lived at a place called Shanghai, where there are many foreigners, told me that they are quite harmless and very rich and good-natured. When I was going home last night, I happened to meet the missionary, who looked tired and hungry; so having pity upon him and remembering what Mrs. Ah-choi had said, I took him home to my husband who agreed to let him stay with us. The young foreigner seems very kind and liberal, and he has a good face; but I hope, miss, you will not tell anyone that he is staying in my cottage."

"Of course, I shall not betray you," said Luh-hwa, "but I sincerely hope that no ill will befall you or your good husband. I have never seen any of those Yamen barbarians," she added, surveying her self in the glass, "but I have heard they are fair-skinned, and wear dark, unsightly garments."

Having completed her toilet, Luh-hwa descended to the sitting-room, where she met her mother and Mrs. Ah-choi, who were partaking of tea and sweet cakes. After that a silver bowl handed the older ladies a silver bubble-bubble pipe which they smoked in turn, the young attendant constantly standing by to fill the small tubular bowl with a pinch of hay-like tobacco, and to light it with a paper spill she held. At ten o'clock they sat down to breakfast, which comprised rice, fish, and vegetables, with which they drank a kind of white wine called *samsui*; and afterwards were attended to and the daily pursuits commenced.

Luh-hwa had just returned from a walk in the garden, and was strolling some embroidery work she was doing, when her *anah* told her that the missionary was preaching in the market-place.

Being curious to see a foreigner, she at once repaired to her bedroom and, cautiously approaching the gauze-covered lattice window, peeped through.

Montrose was standing in the centre of the large square which faced the temple, and was surrounded by a large congregation of men and children who were listening open-mouthed to all he said, but now and then a contemptuous jeer or vile epithet was flung at him from some rough-looking character who moved among the crowd and seemed very ready to tell the people something about him, for they repeatedly shook their fingers or pointed in his direction.

"See those Yamen runners, miss," said the *anah* to Luh-hwa, whose gaze was intently fixed upon the preacher; "they are stirring up bad feeling against the poor young man."

"No, miss," said the woman, "he told me last night that he is quite alone in this world,

and does not fear death because his god Yehsu is with him."

"Alone in the world," repeated Luh-hwa, thoughtfully, "and yet so young and handsome; surely someone must care for him."

Suddenly a rough-looking man, standing at the foot of the steps leading to the temple, picked up a piece of rotten sugar-cane, and threw it at Montrose, striking him in the face. He hit his lips, and continued to preach, taking no notice of the insult, but, although one or two elderly men cried shame upon the offender, some of the riff-raff seemed highly pleased and laughed loud and long.

"Hui-ya," roared a dirty-looking soldier from the Yamen, "that's the way to serve those baby-stealing foreign-devils!"

"Yes," shouted a companion of his, "he's got his evil eyes on two little boys over there. Ho, there, you children," he added, with a coarse oath, "run home to your mother, or that foreign devil will make medicine out of your eyes!"

"Oh, dear," said Luh-hwa, nervously, "I am sure those wicked wretches will do harm to him. But how brave and patient he is."

"Yes, miss," replied the worthy *anah*, "as I said before, I don't believe there is any harm in him."

The quieter people among the young missionary's audience now began to move away as the rowdy element was increasing, and finding that there was no use trying to quell the disturbance, Montrose brought his discourse to a close, and left the market-place, making his way to another part of the city.

Some of the rabble followed him for some distance, hooting and throwing stones, but at length, seeing that he took no notice, and was not likely to afford them more amusement by again preaching, they gradually dwindled away.

Montrose, however, was not so easily deterred. He found himself alone, save for one venerable man who had paid great attention to his sermon and had persistently followed after him, at the same time using his best endeavours to pacify the mob.

"I must thank you, sir," said Montrose, passing and addressing the old gentleman, "for the kind influence you have exerted in my behalf, and for the patient attention with which you listened to what I said."

"I appreciated your discourse," replied the Chinaman, "who was none other than Mr. Wong Ah-chih, and I should much like to have a quiet talk with you, if you will accompany me to my humble abode which is close at hand."

Montrose willingly assented, and the stranger soon ushered him into the small house with which the reader is already acquainted; having been there with our mutual friend, Cheung, when he called to pay his New Year respects to his tutor.

In accordance with the rules of Chinese etiquette, Mr. Wong made inquiries respecting his visitor's name, age, income, and pedigree, and, having replied to similar questions, led the way to his small reception-room, and, asking Meredith to be seated, drew a chair near him and continued the conversation.

"It is many long years since I have seen or spoken to an Englishman," he said, with a benevolent smile, "and I was delighted to hear of your arrival in Peking, though I am heartily ashamed of the tardy reception accorded you by my countrymen here."

"I am convinced, sir," said Montrose, "that the natives of this place are not altogether responsible for the inhospitable treatment I have received, but that it emanates from another quarter."

"You are right in your conviction," said Mr. Wong, lowering his voice. "The fact of this city means to generally resist any foreign influence being brought to bear upon the people he governs; and, from what I noticed this morning, the underlings of his numerous retainers were particularly active in inciting the people to violence by circulating among them the most atrocious stories concerning you and the missionary fraternity in general, with the result that the uneducated classes of the populace, whose credulity is easily won, have believed great deal of what was told them, and began to manifest considerable hostility towards you."

"Well, I shall not give in," said Montrose, with calm determination, "for China must be aroused from her lethargy and brought to a sense of her iniquitous paganism."

"Pardon me, sir," said Mr. Wong, in a tone of mild rebuke, "but the kindest and noblest mission you could perform to my unfortunate country-people would be to try and arouse the sympathy of the Western Powers in their behalf, by bringing those Powers to a sense of the injustice done to China and the Chinese by their present rulers, the Manchou-Tartars, and by those who support their corrupt administration."

"Yes, sir," continued the old man, with great fervour, "lift from their bleeding backs the crushing burden of bondage and extortion, and make them once more a free people, before you try to widen and fructify their minds, which are now cramped and distorted by tyranny and enforced ignorance. It is no use expecting fruit from bit-hel-trees, or sowing seed in ground which has not been prepared for it. Pull up the weeds and plough the ground, and the seeds will flourish; remove from the thrones of China its usurpers—the avaricious task-masters who forbid and strenuously withhold knowledge from the poor subjects they rob, govern and exterminate—and China will join hands with the West, and hold up her head once more."

"You do not seem to realise the importance of Christianity," said Montrose, taking from his pocket a small Bible and opening it. "Saint Paul, the Apostle of our Lord Jesus Christ says: 'Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in Heaven, and things under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father.'"

"That is good," said Mr. Wong smiling complacently, "and in our book, the *Chang Wang*, Tsai Tze, the disciple of Confucius, says, 'O that Great Master, His fame over-spreads the Middle Kingdom and extends to all barbarian tribes. Whosoever ships and all carriages reach; whosoever the strength of man penetrates; whosoever the heavens overshadow and the earth sustains; wherever the sun and moon shine; wherever frost and dew fall, all who have blood and breath unforgoingly honour and love him.'"

"But Tsai Tze's prophecy was never fulfilled, and never will be," said Montrose, "whereas the prophetic words of Saint Paul have come to pass, for the Christian religion has been carried to the ends of the earth."

"I grant that, sir," said Mr. Wong, "but, with all due respect, I beg to express my belief that it is not so much the inspired influence of your faith as the power which backs and propagates it; for I maintain that the teachings of our two great sages, Confucius and Mencius, are as pure and exalted as those contained in your Bible. All religions are bright stars, some appearing brighter than others, but each lighting and revealing the heavenly way, and leading to the great spiritual conclusion. If you please to follow and reverse the teachings of one master, surely you have a right to follow those of another who has lived and died among the homely scenes that daily meet our eyes; who

34 YEARS OF RHEUMATISM.

PATIENT LAY UP IN BED FOR 10 MONTHS AT A TIME, DISABLED AND HELPLESS.

89, Dudley Street, Histon, Staffs, England.

Gentlemen—I will always do what I can towards making your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills better known, because they have proved such a blessing to me, and I believe in them. I have been a martyr to rheumatism ever since I was 20 years of age, and now I am 54. When quite a young man I had to walk with crutches or sticks. This went on for over three years, and since that time I have never been properly free from the rheumatism, and never so free as I am at the present time, since using Doan's Pills.

During these 34 years I had several severe attacks of this terrible rheumatism. The one in October of 1897, when I was living in Wodnesbury, was, I think, the severest attack I ever had; it kept me in my bed for 10 months, and I became as helpless as a new-born babe. I was attended by one of the best doctors, but he seemed unable to do me much good, although he told me more than once that if I had been a millionaire he could not have tried harder—and I believe him.

In March of 1899 I was kept from business for 17 months again with rheumatism and kidney trouble. There were severe pains in my back and sides (especially the left side); my appetite became poor, and I didn't relish the food I was able to eat. There was a nasty taste in my mouth, no matter what I ate or drank, and I couldn't seem to get my food down. Even a pipe of tobacco seemed to disgust me, and I became despondent and miserable, feeling that life was not worth living.

But there was worse to follow—not long after, I began to be troubled with the kidney secretions, the pain in passing being almost unbearable at times. There was also sediment from the urine. These distressing complaints kept getting worse and worse as months went by, until one day I couldn't pass the urine at all; I was in such a terrible condition at the time that I thought my race was nearly run. It was then that I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they were spoken highly of that I determined to try them. After I had taken a few boxes I felt easier, and now that I have taken ten boxes I feel quite free from any sign of rheumatism or kidney trouble. I am a new man to what I was. Thanks to your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are, indeed, worth their weight in gold.

Hoping you will excuse this long letter, and again thanking you for my new health and strength, I remain,

(Signed) CHARLES OSBORNE.

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[73-3]

has endeavored himself to us by his exemplary life and doctrines."

"It is not fair," he continued, "to charge against Confucianism those evils which have not emanated from its teachings, but have sprung up and established themselves in contradiction to its true spirit. Were I to visit your country and to lay to Christianity, as the result of its doctrines, the social evil, which I observed your country-people would be rightly indignant at no hasty and indiscriminate conclusion."

"Confucianism and Christianity," he added, "are unanimous in regarding man as endowed with a moral nature, and as being responsible for his own salvation; and both Mencius and St. Paul say that all men may become Yous and Shuns, that is, perfect men. Christianity, 'Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven,' and Mencius says, 'The great man is he who does not lose his child-heart,' and that 'the great aim of learning is nothing else than to seek the lost heart.'"

"You seem acquainted with the Bible," said Montrose, wondering at the old man's information.

Mr. Wong smiled and, going to a drawer, brought out a thick, time-coloured volume written in Chinese.

"This is the only remaining souvenir I possess of the great Christian rebellion of the Taipings," he said, opening the book and reminiscently turning its well-thumbed pages. "This translation of the Bible, known as the *Book of Declaration of the Divine Will made during the Heavenly Father's descent in the spirit upon Earth*, and two other works, *The Book of Religious precepts of the Taiping Dynasty*, and the *Book of Celestial Decrees*, were printed under the directions of the Ecclesiastical Court of the Taiping Ministry, between the years 1855 and 1861, and were circulated free of charge throughout their dominions."

"Thousands upon thousands of these volumes were intentionally burned when the Manchou-Tartars, assisted by the English, took Soochow and Nankin, and annihilated the Taipings; and ever since then I have wondered why England, which craves the very seeds of Christianity, should have permitted such a vast and precious treasure to be lost."

"After crushing the very seeds of Christianity which her missionaries had sown, and which had brought forth such an abundant harvest of good fruit—against men ministers of religion out to the Far East. The Taipings were carrying the Gospel of Christ throughout the length and breadth of the Middle Kingdom, and always welcomed into their midst, and claimed relationship with, the *Huachow* and *Chow* brethren from across the sea, as fellow-workers of Yehsu; and yet these Christian people were ruthlessly exterminated and sacrificed because they rebelled against the Imperialists, who then owed England a large indemnity, and because they refused to allow the importation into, or use of opium in, their dominions, thus threatening to ruin England's immense trade in that perniciously corrupting drug. But believe me, sir, the Taipings would have more than compensated your country for that loss by decimating commercial enterprise, and by throwing open the country and all its ports to English trade."

"Of course, he added, 'the Manchou-Tartars promised to make various concessions in favour of your country in consideration of her support, but no sooner was the rebellion suppressed, than they resolutely turned their backs upon England, and have ever since maintained towards her an attitude of haughty indifference, being naturally antagonistic to foreign influence, or any thing which tends to enlighten and give freedom to the vanquished and overtaxed people of China.'"

"But," said Montrose, "English missionaries ought not to be blamed for the acts of English politicians."

"Quite true, sir," answered Mr. Wong, "but my people naturally prefer to keep to their own religion rather than adopt that of a country which, while it tends to enlighten and give freedom to the vanquished and overtaxed people of China."

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"Quite true, sir," answered Mr. Wong, "but my people naturally prefer to keep to their own religion rather than adopt that of a country which, while it tends to enlighten and give freedom to the vanquished and overtaxed people of China."

"You say," observed Montrose, "that your people prefer to keep to their own religion. Do you regard idolatry as a religion?"



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INSURES SCALP COMFORT.

During the summer months the minute glands of the scalp are called upon to perform an extra amount of labour. The perspiration that exudes in increased quantities must be handled promptly, as this perspiration is the vehicle for carrying out poisons and refuse matter that would otherwise clog up the pores of the scalp, and thus greatly increase its susceptibility to the retention and development of the dandruff microbes. When the scalp is in an unhealthy condition, and especially if the hair follicles are harboring micro-organisms, the complete elimination of refuse matter is largely interfered with. This produces that HOT AND FEVERISH CONDITION OF THE SCALP that so many are familiar with, but that so few fully understand. When the scalp is in this condition the necessity for a safe but active germicide will be apparent to all. Newbro's Herpicide is such a remedy. It dissolves and dissipates the dry and insoluble refuse matter that clogs up the pores of the scalp. It acts as a refrigerant, cooling the feverish condition, and stopping all itching and irritation.

LADIES. Particular attention is necessary to properly care for the hair during the summer months. Ladies should wash the hair often, and practice "air-drying"—but not in a draft—whenever possible. Men should understand the harm they may do by dashing cold water on the scalp, allowing it to dry gradually. The minute convulsions of the true skin of the scalp increases very largely its sensibility to sudden changes, which often induce catarrhal folliculitis, and many men are either bald or losing the hair from the ignorance of the fact. Hot and cold applications, if used alternately, are beneficial, but the hair should not be allowed to dry slowly without the use of a suitable stimulant. Newbro's Herpicide contains the exact quantity of alcohol that is necessary to properly stimulate the capillary glands of the scalp, and keep them in a healthy condition. This subject is certainly worthy of serious consideration. BALDNESS WILL NEVER BE POPULAR, it is always inconvenient, and by exposing the head often induces a train of ills that would otherwise be avoided. Prof. Dana's discovery that falling hair and baldness are caused by a microbe has been verified by every dermatologist of note in the world. Dr. Sabouraud, who succeeded in locating the microbe of baldness, says: "BALDNESS IS A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE CAUSED BY A MICROBE. SO FAR FROM BEING A DISEASE OF OLD AGE, IT IS AN AFFECTION OF YOUTH. IT BEGINS IN THE YOUNG, AND INCREASES, WHETHER RAPIDLY OR SLOWLY, UP TO THE FIFTIETH YEAR." If you are losing your hair you are certainly interested in this subject, and you cannot begin too soon the work of undoing the injury that it may have taken years to accomplish. Our remedy is not a

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"Idolatry has in it the fundamental principles of religion," replied Mr. Wong, "inasmuch as it represents human virtues, being emblematic of saintly beings who have passed on to a higher and glorious state. Of course I am alluding to Chinese idols which represent the deified saints and heroes associated with Chinese history, and sometimes with its mythology."

"The bee," he added, "does not extract its honey from one particular kind of flower, but from a variety of flowers; and virtue is not perfected by making nice distinctions between the different forms of worship, but by pulling the goodness from them all, each religion having in it some of the principles which combine to constitute godliness."

Tra was now brought in, and the conversation turned upon the affairs of the city; and after a time Montrose rose to depart.

"Mr. Wong," he said, impulsively grasping the aged scholar's hand and pressing it warmly, "I have learned much from this conversation with you, and I trust it is not the last time I shall enjoy the pleasure of your company. I must now be going, as I intend holding a meeting during the afternoon in one of the small outlying villages, a mile or two from Lien."

The good old gentleman expressed the great satisfaction it had given him to once again meet a "foreign brother," and accompanied Montrose some distance down the street to the main thoroughfare.

"Remember, Mr. Montrose," he said at parting, "the Mandarins of China are your sworn foes, for they not only regard you missionaries as the pioneers of Christianity, but as the forerunners of reform and enlightenment—hence their secret hatred of, and interference with, your benevolent work."

You are supposed to pave the way for Western intercourse, and if the freedom and good government of the West become known to the hard-people of the Far East, they would realize their position more

acutely and, rising to a man, shake off the yoke of tyranny; and the Mandarin would no longer be able to levy his unjust taxes and live in princely opulence on the ignorance and credulous stupidity of his servile subjects. So he teaches them, through the medium of his marvellous retainers, to regard Western ingenuity as witchcraft, and to strenuously oppose the doctrines of your enterprising missionary and expel them from the land."

CHAPTER IX.—A WARNING IGNORED AND THE CONSEQUENCE.

After leaving Mr. Wong, Montrose went into a tea-shop and had a cup of the refreshing beverage which "cheers but not inebriates" and some light rice-cakes which were very palatable. The Chinese are a most abstemious race, and their tea-shops take the place of our public-houses and are frequented by all classes who meet there to smoke and chat; indeed to temperate are these people that it would be quite remarkable to see an intoxicated Chinaman outdoors, and they enjoy their lonely brew of lightly-dried leaves with as much gusto as a German does a bottle of good Rhine wine.

The "Celestials" are really the only inhabitants of the globe who know how to make tea properly. In the first place, their *cha*, as it is called, is always of the best "chop," the leaves being of a light brown colour and the beverage, when made, of a delicate amber tint. The leaves are put into a cup, and boiling water is poured over them; then a lid, which can also be used as a saucer, is placed upon the cup and the tea allowed to draw for a few minutes, when it is sipped slowly.

(To be continued.)

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